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PERIODICAL LITERATURE

CONDUCTED BY DR ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN

[NOTE.—Authors, especially those whose articles appear in journals and other serials not entirely devoted to anthropology, will greatly aid this department of the *American Anthropologist* by sending direct to Dr A. F. Chamberlain, Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, U. S. A., reprints or copies of such studies as they may desire to have noticed in these pages. — EDITOR.]

GENERAL

Balfour (H.) Presidential address. (Rep. Brit. Ass. Adv. Sci., Lond., 1904 [1905], LXXIV, 689-700.) Treats of the evolutionary studies of Col. Lane Fox in the material arts of man, the comparative study of the musical instruments of modern savage and barbaric peoples, the phylogenetic history of the products of human industry, the ethnologic study of primitive races, — "most savage races are in a large measure strictly *primitive*" (e. g. Tasmanians).

Barton (W. J.) The distribution of rural occupations. (Geogr. Teacher, Lond., 1905, III, 28-31, map.) Abstracted from Hahn's *Die Haustierte* (Leipzig, 1896).

Bérillon (E.) Les femmes à barbe. (R. de l'Hyp., Paris, 1905, XIX, 195-203; 1905, XX, 2-11, 35-46, 68-78, 99-108; 134-142, 167-176, 198-209, many figs.) Continues and ends an interesting psychological and sociological study of bearded women, ancient and modern, real and in art and imagination. Heredity in the matter of "bearded women" seems to come from the father. Dr B. is inclined, with Brandt, to consider the bearded woman prophetic, — France, "the most advanced in many aspects of evolutions," — leads; here slightly hirsute women of this type are rather common. Psychology and education will, however, prevent any character-change in woman being induced by her "beard."

Carus (P.) Image worship. (Open Ct., Chicago, 1905, XIX, 21-25.) C. states that the early Christians were iconoclasts and "the whole Christian symbology is due to pagan influence and pagan traditions." Curious is the worship of "black Marys," — their images are still found in Latin Europe, etc.

— Pagan Christs. (Ibid., 92-99.) Based on J. M. Robertson's *Pagan Christs* (Lond., 1903). Refers to the Mithraic eucharist, the religious cannibalism of the ancient Mexicans, the Penitentes of New Mexico and their passion play.

— Professor Mills, the Zendavesta scholar. (Ibid., 505-509, portr.) Sketch of life and activities of L. H. Mills, professor of Zend philology in the University of Oxford, and Zoroastrian scholar.

— The reality of the devil. (Ibid., 717-736, 11 figs.) The illustrations are of ethnic interest.

Froideveaux (H.) L'histoire géographique et l'histoire coloniale au Congrès de Stuttgart. (J. Soc. d. Amér. de Paris, 1905, N. S., II, 325-329.) Résumés papers on geographical and colonial history read at the Fourteenth International Congress of Americanists at Stuttgart, 1904.

van Gennep (A.) Notes sur l'héraldisation de la marque de propriété et les origines du blason. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, V^e S., VI, 103-112, 23 figs.) Discusses the heraldization of property-marks. The *Hausemarke* and *Hofmarke* (German), the Russian *kleimo*, Turco-Egyptian *tamga*, Arabic *wasm*, Japanese *shirushi*, etc., are considered. The *blason* is of polygenetic origin. Property-marks develop, with social classes, into armorial bearing and heraldic blazonry.

Guyot (T.) La population et les substances. (Ibid., 167-182.) Treats of the "ideal ration," vegetable ration in France, meat ration in France and England, the world's meat food, relations of population and food. The author

concludes that the production of grain and meat in the world is inferior to the necessary ration as determined by the physiologists, and that many who need a reparative nutrition have to put up with an insufficient one.

Hellwig (A.) Aberglaube und Strafrecht. (Unterhltgsbeil. z. Tagl. Rdschau., Berlin, 1905, Nr. 220, 877-879.) Discusses briefly "superstitious crimes," such as injury to property or objects of various sorts (animals, trees, etc.), done with a view to transfer or get rid of disease or the like; injuries to the body or its organs, "to drive out the devil," to cure diseases, etc.; killing a man to obtain his blood or some other part of him for "curative" purposes; mutilation of corpses through "vampire-beliefs"; the *main de gloire*. Perjury also stands in a peculiar relation to superstition.

— Umfrage über kriminelle Aberglauben. (Z. f. d. ges. Strafrechtsw. Berlin, 1905-6, XXVI, 335-338.) Contains *questionnaire* of 13 items relating to superstitions of and about criminals and crime. The subject of superstition and crime has also been treated by Löwentimm, in the *Zeitschrift f. Socialwissenschaft* (1903, 209-231, 273-286) and in his *Aberglaube und Strafrecht* (Berlin, 1897).

Hutchinson (W.) The weapons and tools of the dog. (Open Ct., Chicago, 1905, XIX, 205-226, 15 fgs.). Author argues that "the main thing a dog is built for is to carry about and 'backup' his teeth," but it is the dog's great-great-grandfather, the wolf, who can do really artistic things with his teeth. The different breeds of dogs "have had their original wolf set of teeth modified by the way in which they have been selected and bred for a particular 'trade.'"

Jörger (J.) Die Familie Zero. (A. f. Rassen- u. Ges.-Biol., Berlin, 1905, II, 494-559.) This interesting and valuable monograph, with many tables, treats of the family of the Zeros, — the remote ancestor was a mill-owner in 1639, — and their product in individuals afflicted with vagabondism, alcoholism, crime, immorality, mental diseases, pauperism. The tendency to vagabondism is said to be due to marriage with "foreign" women. The paternal character was destroyed by unions of German mountaineers and Italian tinkers and "homeless" people. A vocabulary of the language (German

dialect) still used by the Zeros is appended.

Kahle (B.) Der gefesselte Riese. (A. f. Religsw., Lpzg, 1905, VIII, 314-316.) Treats of the idea of the "chained giant" in the mythology of certain peoples of the Caucasus. *Résumés* Anholm's *Den bundne Jætte i Kaukasus* in the *Danska Studier* for 1904.

Keller (C.) Die Mutationstheorie von de Vries im Lichte der Haustier-Geschichte. (A. f. Rassen- u. Ges.-Biol., Berlin, 1905, II, 1-19.) K. argues that there is no sharp boundary between natural and artificial selection, the latter being only a specially developed type of the former. As a rule the domestication of animals has taken place by the accumulation of small variations (Darwin), and only quite exceptionally by means of striking mutations (de Vries). Things in free nature occur in about the same way as in man's "artificial" selection. K. cites, e. g., the history of the East African *Acacia fistula*, hermit crab, the sheep, cattle, dog, etc.

Kollman (J.) Ueber Rassegehirne. (Z. f. Ethnol., Berlin, 1905, XXXVII, 601-602.) Note on the investigation of four Fuegian brains by Jacob (see *American Anthropologist*, 1905, N. S., VII, 562). Dr K. observes that the results of Dr Jakob agree with those of Seitz and Manouvrier, affording additional evidence that "all nations, termed to-day civilized, exhibit and have exhibited for 2,000 years, the same quality of brain as the Fuegians."

— Ueber Rassegehirne. II. (Ibid. 758-759.) Note on recent description of the brain of a Papuan from the south coast of Dutch New Guinea by Bolk in *Petrus Kamper*.

Kuhlenbeck (L.) Zur Kritik des Rassenproblems. (A. f. Rassen- u. Ges.-Biol., Berlin, 1905, II, 560-567.) Critique of recent article by Dr L. Stein in *Die Zukunft*.

Lejeune (C.) La place de l'homme dans l'univers et dans la série zoologique. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, v^e s., VI, 183-194.) *Résumés* and discusses the arguments of A. R. Wallace's *Man's Place in the Universe* and M. René Quinton's *L'Eau de mer, Milieu organique*, the first of which seeks to elevate the position of man in the universe by making earth its center, the latter to lower it, by making him not the last and highest member of the zoological series, but a species that appeared before the

- carnivora and the ungulates. The birds according to M. Quinton are posterior and organically superior to the mammals.
- Lissauer** (A.) Ueber den ersten Internationalen Archäologen-Kongress in Athen von 7-13. April 1905. (Z. f. Ethnol., Berlin, 1905, XXXVII, 537-546.) Résumés papers, etc., particularly that of Dörpfeld on cremation and burial of the dead in ancient Greece (cremation and then burial was the custom from prehistoric times to the Christian era; Homeric literature belongs to the younger Mycenaean epoch), and others by Evans, Montelius, etc.
- Manouvrier** (L.) L'Anthropologie à l'Exposition de Saint-Louis (U. S. A.) en 1904. (R. de l'Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, xv, 231-256.) Brief account of anthropology at the St. Louis Exposition — exhibit of Bureau of American Ethnology, Section of Physical Anthropology and Laboratory, Indian Schools exhibition, Congress of Arts and Sciences, etc.
- Meisner** (H.) Isocephalie und Degeneration. (A. f. Rassen- u. Ges.-Biol., Berlin, 1905, II, 76-85.) Argues against the views of Waldenburg (in his dissertation on *Das isoccephale Rassens element unter Halligfriesen und jüdischen Taubstummen*) that the presence of a high degree of shortheadedness (hyperbrachycephaly and isocephaly) in modern blonds is a sign of degeneration, and that deaf-mutism and mental diseases stand in a certain relation thereto. Statistics do not bear out W.'s opinion.
- Montelius** (O.) The evolution of the lotus ornament. (Rep. Brit. Ass. Adv. Sci., Lond., 1904 [1905], LXXIV, 700.) Brief notes on lotus ornament in Egypt, Assyria, Cyprus, Greece. In Greece lotus becomes common only in first millennium B. C., although known in Mycenaean times. The palmette and "Ionian capital" go back to the lotus.
- Newell** (W. W.) In Memoriam: Washington Matthews. (J. Amer. Folk-Lore, Boston, 1905, XVIII, 245-247.) Brief account of life, 1843-1905, and scientific activities, publications, etc., personal character. Dr M. "was poet as well as artist." A biography by C. F. Lummis is in preparation.
- Northup** (C. S.) A bibliography of comparative literature. (Mod. Lang. Notes, Balt., 1905, xx, 235-239.) Critical review, with corrections and numerous additions, of Baldensperger's new edition (Strassburg, 1904) of Betz's *La littérature comparée; essai bibliographique*.
- Peet** (S. D.) The story of the temptation, or the contest between good and evil. (Amer. Antiq., Chicago, 1905, XXVII, 139-152, 8 fgs.) Treats this theme as represented in the Hebrew scriptures, the Orient, America (Iroquois, Aztecs, Mayas, etc.).
- The story of the deluge. (Ibid., 201-216, 5 fgs.) Refers to deluge legends of ancient Semites, Greeks, Chinese, Hindus, American Indians (Algonquians, Navahos, Aztecs, etc.) The views of Prof. Suess are reported at some length.
- Ancient alphabets and sacred books (Ibid., 265-280, 8 fgs.) Treats of cuneiform writing, Egyptian hieroglyphics, the alphabet and history, etc.
- Spear-heads, knives, stone axes, and other edged tools. (Ibid., 297-304, 3 pl., 1 fg.) General discussion of flint implements, grooved axes, etc.
- The boomerang and the bow and arrow. (Ibid., 233-250, 2 pl. 6 fgs.) Discusses generally the bow and arrow, the harpoon, with references to Tylor, Holmes, Mason.
- Prinzing** (F.) Die kleinere Sterblichkeit des weiblichen Geschlechts in den Kulturstaaten und ihre Ursachen. (A. f. Rassen- u. Ges.-Biol., Berlin, 1905, II, 253-266, 369-382.) The proportion of women to 1000 men in the various European states ranges from 893 in Bosnia to 1090 in Portugal, averaging 1025. The female mortality is in almost all these countries lower than the male. The smaller mortality is conditioned by the smaller dangers to the life of woman during the period 15-40 years and in old age. In the period 5-15 years tuberculosis raises the death-rate and in the period 15-20 years the effects of civilization are perceptible.
- Reinach** (S.) Le serpent et la femme. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1905, xvi, 178-180.) Author seeks to explain the "enmity between the serpent and the woman" (Gen. iii) by reference to the belief current in various regions of the primitive world (and recently reported from Portugal) that the menstrual flow is the result of the bite of a serpent. The *heel* of the Biblical narrative is euphemistic.
- Sastri** (K. S. R.) Shakespeare and the Indian drama. (Educ. Rev., Madras, 1905, xi, 388-402.) Treats of develop-

ment of Hindu drama in comparison with Greek and Shakespearean. Hindus have no tragedy; Hindu "fool" of lower type. Imitation of Shakespeare needed in development of plot, fusion of comic and serious, etc.

Schallmayer (W.) Die soziologische Bedeutung des Nachwuchses der Begabteren und die psychische Vererbung. (A. f. Rassen- u. Ges.-Biol., Berlin, 1905, II, 36-75.) Discusses recent theories and investigations, particularly those of Sombart and Steinmetz concerning the size of the families of the more talented classes of the population, the social significance of their posterity, etc. S. thinks that the noticeable reduced fertility (in the well-to-do and the talented classes) is partly involuntary,—sexual diseases are more hurtful here than with the less talented and less wealthy. Bodily and mental heredity may exist, without, e. g., as Odin points out, genius or talent (i. e., special mental constructions) being inherited.

Sébillot (P.) M. Girard de Rialle. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, v^e s., VI, 149-150.) Brief sketch of scientific activities of the French ethnographer and folklorist. His brain and skull were left to the Society.

Siffre (A.) Les caractères de la dent carnivore chez l'homme et les anthropoïdes. (R. de l'Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, XV, 137-149, 18 fgs.) Treats of the origin and nature of the human teeth (man has 8 heterodont groups) in comparison with those of the anthropoids. The differences in the form of the temporary and the permanent organs may represent stages of evolution.

Velde (—) Rachitische Bildung des Schädels. (Z. f. Ethnol., Berlin, 1905, XXXVII, 619-620.) Note on an individual with very marked rachitic skull and other characters.

Virchow (H.) Zwei Photos eines durch Formalin-Alkoholgemisch injizierten Kopfes mit präparierter Gesichtsmuskulatur. (Ibid., 620-622.) Brief description of a head so prepared as to retain the physiognomic minutiae and permit comparison with muscular forms.

— Einen Kopf, der zur Hälfte aus dem Schädel, zur Hälfte aus der Gesichtsmaske besteht. (Ibid., 781-785, 2 fgs.) By median section one half of the face of the head described in previous paper was removed, so that the head at present exhibits the natural outlines of the face

on one side and of the bones on the other. V. points out the advantages of this disposition for the reconstruction of the faces of historical personages from the skull, if preserved, and from paintings,—the inaccuracies of the artist can thus be corrected. Also faces of primitive peoples.

Vorobieff (V. V.) The degenerate ear. Anatomo-anthropological sketch. (J. of Ment. Path., N. Y., 1905, VII, 57-75.) Résumés previous investigations and gives results of own. Bibliography of 30 titles. See *American Anthropologist*, 1902, N. S., IV, 767.

W. (R.) Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings. (Educ. Rev., Madras, 1905, XI, 356-358.) Notes on the language of a boy up to his third year. A few "original words" are noted; also grammatical peculiarities, etc.

Weinberg (R.) Zur Theorie einer anatomischen Rassensystematik. (A. f. Rassen- u. Ges.-Biol., Berlin, 1905, II, 198-214.) Discusses and criticises particularly the systematic attempt of Ivanovski's (see *American Anthropologist*, 1905, N. S., VII, 547) attempt to arrange and classify the data available for a number of anthropological characters of the population of Russia (color of hair and eyes, stature, length of head, cephalic index, height index, facial index, cheekbones index, nasal index, length of face, length of trunk, chest-circumference, arm-length, length of leg). There are objections to the use of the so-called "difference-unity" as a rule of comparison for diverse peoples.

Wood (F. A.) The origin of color-names. (Mod. Lang. Notes, Balt., 1905, XX, 225-229.) Discusses various ways in which color-names arise,— "they are always transferred terms, and, in the old color-names at least, usually come from the restricted use of various descriptive terms," and "the color denoted depends upon association, not upon any inherent meaning in the word itself." The article résumés part of the author's *Color-names and their Congeners* (Halle, 1902).

EUROPE

Bandi (E.) Volkstümliche Handwerkskunst und bäurische Zierformen. (Schw. A. f. Volksk., Zürich, 1905, IX, 243-250, 5 pl., 2 fgs.) Treats of the pottery and stone-ware of the Swiss peasants, their

ornamentation, inscriptions, etc., particularly in Aargau. The crockery of Langnau is the richest in decoration; that of Heimberg is simpler. The new pottery does not compare with the old and the new ornamentation lacks character.

Baudouin (M.) Découverte d'un menhir tombé sous les dunes et d'une station gallo-romaine aux Chaumes de St. Hilaire de Riez, Vendée. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthrop. de Paris, 1905, v^e s., VI, 125-134, 3 fgs.) Detailed description of a flat menhir covered with sand at a place called *Creux d'Argent* (legend has it that a treasure is hidden here), its situation, etc. Dr B. considers that this stone is not "an erratic block," conveyed naturally, but a block from the Cennanian sands, coming from outside of Chaumes.

Bouchet (—) Les sépultures de l'âge du bronze de la grotte de Courchapon, Doubs. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1905, XVI, 309-316, 4 fgs.) Describes with measurements, 4 crania (indices 68.39, 78.82, 75.70, 77.96) from the grotto of Courchapon, belonging to the end of the bronze age, in the valley of the Ognon, Doubs. The cranial capacity is rather small. Affinity with the dolichocephals of the bronze age in the Rhine valley, southern Germany and Switzerland, is indicated.

Boule (M.) Les grottes des Baoussés-Roussés. (Ibid., 503-506.) Notes on the chronology of the Grotto of the Prince, near Mentone, and on the age of the human skeletons from the Mentone grotto. According to B. the human remains from these caves belong to all periods of the Quaternary—the negroid skeletons go back to the epoch of the oldest Quaternary fauna.

— L'origine des éolithes. (Ibid., 257-267, 15 fgs.) B. cites evidence to show how flints identical with so-called "éoliths" may be produced by the simple play of physical forces, as e. g., at Mantes. Some of the éoliths may have received their present form from the processes of their extraction by excavators. B. believes in the existence of Tertiary man; the proof will turn up somewhere some time.

Branger (E.) Verordnungen über das Bad Pfäfers vom Jahr 1603. (Schw. A. f. Volksk., Zürich, 1905, IX, 150-154.) Publishes the regulations of the Pfäfers free bath issued by the Abbot Michael in 1603.

Breuil (H.) Nouvelles figurations du mammoth gravées sur os à propos d'objets d'art découverts à St. Mihiel, Meuse. (R. de l'Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, XV, 150-155, 9 fgs.) Describes new engravings of the mammoth (or parts) or bones from the "shelter" of Roche-Plate near St. Mihiel. Flints were not numerous (several atypic). Bones and teeth of reindeer, horse, ox, goat (?) were found—those of the deer and larger animals were absent. Harpoons and needles also were lacking. This "shelter" belongs probably to a period earlier than the last epoch of the reindeer age.

— L'âge du bronze dans le bassin de Paris. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1905, XVI, 149-171, 11 fgs.) Treats of bronze axes from the basin of the river Somme, of which there are recognized four types (flat, straight-edged, "heeled," and winged). The rarest are the flat. The oldest types of metal axes are absent or are exceptional in Picardy.

Busse (—) Das Brandgräberfeld bei Wilhelmsau, Kreis Nieder-Barnim. (Z. f. Ethnol., Berlin, 1905, XXXVII, 569-591, 33 fg.) Describes briefly the contents (weapons, implements and utensils, ornaments, etc., metal objects, etc.) of 55 graves in the cremation-cemetery of Wilhelmsau, investigated 1901-1904. These remains represent a Teutonic people of the third to the fourth century B. C. The pottery is essentially different from that of the La Tène and Hallstatt age. Noteworthy are a *terra nigra* vessel with a relief-frieze and a silver double-roll fibula. See *Kossinna, Lissauer*.

Capitan (L.) Les deux conférences de M. le Dr Capitan, à Bordeaux. Analyse par l'Abbé Brun. (Soc. Arch. de Bordeaux, 1903, XXXIV, 94-108.) Résumé of two addresses by Dr Capitan before the Archeological Society of Bordeaux on "The ethnographic method applied to the study of the drawings and paintings in the prehistoric grottoes of Aquitaine."

Capitan (L.), **Breuil** (H.), et **Peyrony** (M.) Figurations du lion et de l'ours des cavernes et du rhinocéros tichorhinus sur les parois des grottes par l'homme de l'époque du renne. (R. de l'Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, XV, 237-238.) Brief account of engravings of cave-lions in the grottoes of Font de Gaume and Combarelles; of cave-bear at Combarelles; of rhinoceros tichorhinus at Font de Gaume, etc.

Cartailhac (E.) Congrès préhistorique de France. Première session à Périgueux. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1905, xvi, 507-519.) Brief account of meeting, with résumés of principal papers, etc.

Cartailhac (E.) et Breuil (H.) Les peintures et gravures murales des cavernes Pyrénéennes. II. Marsonlas, près Salies-du-Salat, Haute Garonne. (Ibid., 431-444, 10 fgs.) Treats of the animal figures (goat, horse, etc.), engraved and painted, tectiform, pectiform signs, arborescent figures, groups of points, cross, etc., on the walls of the cavern of Marsonlas. There are about a dozen rude sketches of human heads. At Marsonlas there are three distinct "pictorial layers," — black animal figures; polychrome animal figures with tectiforms and hands, enigmatic red figures, crosses and branchy bands. One painting with tectiform, arborescent, and punctillated figures is remarkable.

Cunningham (D.), Gray (J.), et al. Anthropometric investigation in Great Britain and Ireland. Report of Committee. (Rep. Brit. Ass. Adv. Sci., Lond., 1904 [1905], 330-337.) Outlines scheme for establishment of central anthropometrical bureau (honorary consultative committee, bureau in London, measurers). Appended are brief notes on the pigmentation survey of the school children of Scotland carried out in 1903 by school teachers; Shrubbsall's study of the physical characters of London hospital patients; measurements of the inmates of Scotch lunatic asylums (Tocher); measurements of Aberdeenshire and Glasgow school children (Tocher); measurements of Dorsetshire peasants (Gray).

Daleau (F.) et Manfras (É.) Le dolmen du Terrier de Cabut, Commune d'Anglade, Gironde. (Soc. Arch. de Bordeaux, 1904, xxv, 84-91 3 pl.) Describes briefly the finds — metal objects (bronze dagger-blade, bronze fragments), objects of bone ("amulet," bone bead, pins, ornaments), limestone beads, necklace of shell beads, and numerous similar shell objects, pottery (resembling ordinary French neolithic), etc., at the dolmen of Terrier de Cabut, assigned to the Morgian epoch.

Déchelette (J.) Les perles de verre. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1905, xvi, 173-177, 2 fgs.) Résumés the second part of article by Reinicke on *Glasperlen vorrömischer Zeiten aus Funden*

nördlich der Alpen, published in *Altertümer unserer heidnischen Vorzeit* (Mainz, 1904, v, 60-72). Glass-making is of late origin in Europe and the beads discussed by Reinicke are of Mediterranean importation.

— Les petits bronzes ibériques. (Ibid., 29-40, 6 fgs.) Discusses some of the material published by M. Pierre, Paris, in his *Essai sur l'Art et l'Industrie de l'Espagne primitive* (Paris, 1903-1904, 2 vols.), — the small bronzes, jewels, implements, and instruments of divers sorts, of Iberic origin (fibulæ in particular). D. concludes that the evidence shows that "in proto-historic Spain there was a sort of local school of sculpture, which, while receiving inspiration from Græco-Oriental models, succeeded, in spite of awkward execution, in giving its works certain undeniably original character." In industrial art the prototypes were Upper Italian rather than Greek or Carthaginian.

Deubner (L.) O. Basener, *Ludi sæculares*. (A. f. Religsw., Lpzg., 1905, VIII, 310-314.) Résumés O. Basener's *Ludi sæculares*. Drevnyerimskiya ssyekulyarnyya igry (Warsaw, 1901, pp. cxv, 326), treating of the origin and history of the so-called *ludi sæculares* of the ancient Romans, their relations to the Gentile cult of the Valerii.

Evans (A. J.) Excavations at Knossos, Crete, 1904. (Rep. Brit. Ass. Adv. Sci., Lond., 1904 [1905], 322-324.) Reports briefly explorations of floor-levels, etc., within palace area, tracing of Minöan roadway, discovery of cemetery north of palace, and sepulchral chamber farther north. Wall-paintings, great *pithoi*, inscribed clay tablets, painted ware, bronze objects, Egyptian *alabastra*, etc., were found.

Evans (A. J.), Myers (J. L.), et al. Excavations on Roman sites in Britain. (Ibid., 337-339.) Describes briefly excavations at Silchester and Caerwent, 1903-1904; detailed accounts will appear in *Archæologia*. At Silchester the remains of the principal bath of the Roman town were discovered; and at Caerwent the south gate and the base of a statue dedicated to Mars (date 152 A. D.).

Fürtwangler (A.) Charon. Eine altatlische Malerei. (A. f. Religsw., Lpzg., 1905, VIII, 191-202, 2 fgs.) Treats of a frieze-painting in black on a clay object unique in form, — not a vessel, since

it has neither bottom nor belly, foot nor handle, properly an *eschara* of old Athenian provenance. The picture is valuable as being a good half-century older than the earliest hitherto known representations of Charon. It would appear also that Charon was a genuine primitive figure in old folk-thought and not the late creation of a poet.

Keller (C.) *Le poulpe de l'allée couverte du Lufang, Morbihan.* (R. de l'Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, xv, 239-243, 7 fgs.) Describes the figure of the octopus carved on the third support of the left of the covered way of Lufang in Morbihan. This prehistoric figure is compared with representations of the octopus on Mycenaean vessels and other objects.

Kossinna (A.) *Ueber das Brandgruben-gräberfeld von Wilhelmsau.* (Z. f. Ethnol., Berlin, 1905, XXXVII, 596-599, 5 fgs.) Describes some characteristic East Germanic objects (clay vessel, dagger-knife, iron knife, iron key, etc.). Neither the double-roll fibula nor the terra-nigra vessel with frieze is unique. See *Busse*; *Lissauer*.

Krause (E.) *Ueber die Exkursion der Gesellschaft am 28. Juni nach Rüdersdorf.* (Ibid., 783-785, 2 fgs.) Describes briefly some urns from the graves near the lake of Steinitz, and excavations made.

— *Ueber Mord- und Sühnekreuze.* (Ibid., 618-619.) Cites evidence to show that stone-crosses in the highway related to murder and then penance. Some 10 instances are referred to.

Lehmann (W.) *Ueber eine lappländische Zaubertrommel.* (Ibid., 620.) Note on a drum formerly in possession of Olaus Wormius, and noteworthy as being perfect in all respects.

Lissauer (A.) *Ueber die Bedeutung des Gräberfeldes von Wilhelmsau für die Kenntniss des Handelsverkehrs in der Völkerwanderungsperiode.* (Ibid., 591-596, 2 fgs.) According to L., the remains of Wilhelmsau indicate the extension of West Gallic trade-relations over the Elbe to the Spree, and of East Hungarian over Silesia and Brandenburg northward. The vessel with ornamental frieze dates from (latest) the end of the third century. A distribution-map for bronze kettles and sigillata vessels with relief is appended. See *Busse*; *Kossinna*.

— *Die Doppeläxte der Kupferzeit im westlichen Europa.* (Ibid., 519-

525, 2 fgs.) Describes briefly 18 copper "double axes" (hole in middle, blade at each end) from various parts of Germany (15), France (2), Switzerland (1). L. considers that these "double axes" were not weapon or implements, but imported axes from the southeast (Cyprus) — in the early metal-age copper bars in the form of "double axes" were brought into western Europe. The adornment of some of them indicates their appreciation.

— *Die Doppeläxte aus Kupfer von Pyrmont.* (Ibid., 770-772, 1 fg.) Describes, with results of chemical analysis, a "double axe" of copper (pure practically) found in 1900 near Pyrmont. L. considers that the analysis confirms the view that these West-European "double axes" belong to the earliest metal bars coming from Cyprus into Europe.

Luchsinger (C.) *Das Molkereigerät in den Alpendialekten der romanischen Schweiz.* (Schw. A. f. Volksk., Zürich, 1905, ix, 177-186, 251-291, 33 fgs.) This excellent monograph, with word-index and bibliography of some 70 titles, treats in general and in particular of the various instruments, implements, and utensils employed in the milk industry; their names (etymology, etc.), etc., in the Alp dialects of Romance Switzerland. Some 30 ideas are expressed by 195 words (150 of different roots, — 66 percent Teutonic, 11 percent Latin).

Mahoudeau (P. G.) *Documents pour servir à l'ethnologie de la Corse.* (R. de l'Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, xv, 165-184.) Gives results of head-measurements of 354 individuals from various parts of Corsica (mountainous central region, Niolo; region about Corte, etc.). Both brachycephals and dolichocephals are old in Corsica, but the latter were probably the original type, tending toward mesaticephalism. In Corsica, as in France, the Pleistocene man of Cro-Magnon has been transformed into a modern race.

Meier (S.) *Volkstümliches aus dem Frei- und Kelleramt.* (Schw. A. f. Volksk., Zürich, 1905, ix, 128-150, 211-223, 306-313, 1 pl., 3 fgs.) Concluding sections of monograph. Treats of folk-customs and folk-ideas concerning Lent, Ash Wednesday, shrove-tide, palm-Sunday (boys with palms, "Balme"), Good Friday and the Saturday following, Easter, first and last of April, school-examinations, "months"

- Sundays" (first Sundays in month), May reverence, processions and "beating the bounds," etc.
- de Mensignac** (C.) Note sur le Jupiter gaulois à la roue. (Soc. Arch. de Bordeaux, 1905, xxv, 102-110, 1 pl.) Describes and discusses an acephalous stone statuette (Gallo-Roman) discovered at Bordeaux in 1900, and believed to be a Gaulish Jupiter *in rota*.
- Mielke** (—) Silbernes Schmuckstück. (Z. f. Ethnol., Berlin, 1905, xxxvii, 536.) Note on an ancient south Slavonian (?) silver buckle from a private collection.
- Montelius** (O.) The geometric period in Greece. (Rep. Brit. Ass. Adv. Sci., London, 1904 [1905], lxxiv, 723.) Geometric style is earlier in Greece than in other parts of Europe; is a continuation of the Mycenaean but inferior to it. It lasted from the 12th to the 8th century B. C. The Mycenaean culture was due to "foreigners."
- de Mortillet** (A.) Les tumulus du bronze et du fer en France. (R. de l'Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, xv, 213-230, 10 fgs.) Brief account of the tumuli of the bronze age and the first iron age in various parts of France, their contents, etc. The Hallstatt period has been styled the "tumulus epoch." The large dolmenic tumuli of Brittany seem to have been the sepulchres of powerful men, of the higher classes, etc. Sepulchral tumuli of the middle bronze age are rare. Iron age tumuli abound in Doubs, Jura, Ain, Haute-Saône, the Vosges, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Nièvre, Cher, Haute-Vienne, Landes, etc.
- Munro** (R.) *et al.* The lake village at Glastonbury. Sixth report of the committee. (Rep. Brit. Asso. Adv. Sci., Lond., 1904 [1905], 324-330, 1 fg.) Brief account of investigations in the spring of 1904 of mounds 57, 58, 78, 79, 55, 54, 51, 53, 64, and some undertaken in 1902. A list of objects (amber, glass, tin, bronze, iron, shale, animal and human bones, tusk, baked clay, flint, antler, stone, spindle, whorls, querns, pottery, etc.) found is appended.
- Obermaier** (H.) La station paléolithique de Krapina. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1905, xvi, 13-27, 2 fgs.) Describes situation, stratification, etc., and compares the "station" of Krapina with others (Taubach, Shipka, Čertovadira, Wierzchow) of the lower paleolithic age in Central Europe, the paleolithic in France, etc. O., who has visited Krapina, considers that the race there represented was "tall, with no real pithecoïd traits," and differed from the man of Spy in having a high forehead and being hyperdolichocephalic.
- Les restes humains quaternaires dans l'Europe centrale. (Ibid., 385-410.) Résumés data (genuine and doubtful) concerning human remains of the Quaternary period in Austria-Hungary. Among the surely Quaternary remains are those from the Shipka cavern, Krapina cavern, "stations" of Willendorf, Predmost, Brunn, Gudenus cavern, etc. As more or less doubtful are listed the remains from Zuzlawitz, Jitín, Prokopi; the skulls from Bruex, Podbaba, Lieben, and Štěbichovic; remains from Roter Berg, Schlappanitz, and Hussowitz (all near Brünn); remains from the caverns of Kostelík, Byčískala, Jáchymka, Lautsch, Balcarova-skala. It appears that no real Quaternary human remains have so far been proved to occur in Hungary, Upper and Lower Austria (except Gudenus), or the littoral.
- de Paniagua** (A.) Silex reutéliens et mesviniens. (Soc. Arch. de Bordeaux, 1903, xxiv, 111-115.) General discussion of "eoliths," attributed to a pre-Chellean period of the first Quaternary (glacial).
- Perdrizet** (P.) Le miracle du vase brisé. (A. f. Religsw., Lpzg., 1905, viii, 305-309.) Cites references from lives of St Gregory, St Donatus, St Fridolin, St Benedict, St Leo, etc., to all of whom has been attributed the "miracle of the broken vase," enumerated among those of Asclepius or Æsculapius.
- Piette** (E.) Les écritures de l'âge glyptique. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1905, xvi, 1-11, 11 fgs.) Discusses the "inscriptions" of Lourdes, Arudy, Gourdan, Madeleine Rochebertier, etc., according to P., "the oldest known writing." In the reindeer age there were successively in use two sorts of writing, pictographic (Papalian epoch) and cursive (Gourdanian epoch). Some of the symbols and characters belong evidently to the common *fonds* of the Mediterranean cultures. P. regards it as proved that in the "glyptic age" there existed in France, near the Pyrenees, "people having a symbolic (rather than hieroglyphic) writing formed of pictographic characters."
- Pittard** (E.) Pierres percées des cimetières tatars dans la Dobroudja. (R. de l'Éc.

- d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, xv, 162-164, 1 fig.) Describes pierced stones set up in the Tatar cemetery of Beiram-dede, and compares them with similar objects in western Europe. Dr P. suggests that the passing of infants through the holes in such stones many have been "a second birth,"—the sick child was reborn well. The hole in the stone represented the maternal opening through which the child came into the world.
- Poirot (J.)** Recherches expérimentales sur le dialecte lapon d'Inari. (Finn.-Ugr. Forsch., Helsingfors, 1904, iv, 153-230.) First part (statistics) of a résumé of the kymograph studies of M. Aima in the physiological laboratory of the University of Helsingfors on the phenomena of quantity in the Lapp dialect of Lake Inari as represented by the language of M. S. Saijets, a pupil of the primary normal school of Lordavala.
- Reitzenstein (R.)** Zwei hellenistische Hymnen. (A. f. Religsw., Lpzg., 1905, viii, 167-190.) Discusses the early Christian "Hymn of the Soul," in the Acts of St Thomas, and a song of the Manichæans, recently discovered in MS. in Turkestan, both of which are treatments, more or less, of the *motif* revealed in the abbreviated myth ("I am a king's son," etc.) found in the wound-charm contained in the London-Leyden old Egyptian demotic magical papyrus, published by Griffith in 1904. The Egyptian myth seems the model for the early Christian hymn.
- Rossat (A.)** Les paniers, poème patois (Schw. A. f. Volksk., Zürich, 1905, ix, 112-127, 224-237, 292-305.) Continued from previous numbers. Dialect text, translation, notes, glossary of unusual and difficult words.
- Schmidt (W.)** The latest discoveries in prehistoric science in Denmark. (Rep. Brit. Ass. Adv. Sci., Lond., 1904 [1905], LXXIV, 723-724.) The oldest stone age is older than the kitchen-middens and much anterior to the dolmens. The Mullerley lake-dwellers of the stone age must have lived on rafts. The impressions of grains of cereals on pottery have revealed the species of these foods. Tumuli avoided swamps, followed ancient roads, and led toward river-fords. The *lur* or trumpet of the bronze age can still be used for musical purposes.
- Schrader (P.)** Le monde russe. (R. de l'Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, xv, 73-85.) Sketches the development of Russia. Civilized Poland (politically extinct now, and socially more and more absorbed in Pan-Slavonia) and "barbaric" Russia have long shared the great Oriental plain of Europe, whose cold climate retarded the growth of a sedentary civilization, but acted as a certain unitary force. Contact between this great plain and Europe was gradually established by the Slavs. Muscovy, a sort of Asiatic march, semi-Asiatic itself, was the first political force of Russia, cemented by the pressure of the Asiatic Tatars. In Siberia a new Russian culture is arising, with more energy and less bonhomie than in Europe.
- Shrubsall (F. C.)** A comparison of the physical characters of hospital patients with those of healthy individuals from the same areas, with suggestions as to the influence of selection by disease on the constitution of city populations. (Rep. Brit. Ass. Adv. Sci., Lond., 1904 [1905], LXXIV, 702-704.) Résumés briefly results of investigations as to stature, cephalic index, and pigmentation in London hospital patients. Adult patients are fairer than the surrounding healthy population; children are much fairer than adults, and than healthy children. With passage of successive generations from rural to urban, blonds feel more acutely change of environment. Stature also shows a progressive diminution.
- Stengel (P.)** 'Αἰδῆς Κλύτοπολος. (A. f. Religsw., Lpzg., 1905, viii, 203-213.) Discusses the significance of *klytopolos*, "famous for horses," an epithet of Aides (Hades). Horse sacrifice among the Greeks seems always to have had a chthonic character.
- Studer (M.)** Étude sur un nouveau chien préhistorique de la Russie. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1905, xvi, 269-285, 2 figs.) Detailed account, with measurements of a new species (*C. pouiatini*) of prehistoric dog discovered near Visokoë on the south shore of Lake Bologoië in deposits containing paleolithic implements. This dog resembled in striking fashion the dingo of Australia. S. thinks that the dog of the European Quaternary exteriorly like the dingo, attached itself to savage man, was finally domesticated, and by crosses with the wolf became the ancestor of the large and ferocious breeds of European dogs. There was also a dwarfish species.

Thiullen (A.) Sur les pierres taillées anti-classiques. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, v^e s., VI, 199-203, 1 fig.) Brief account of a flint "retouched" to make the figure of a bird, an irrefutable proof, according to T., of the authenticity of these objects. A letter from Boucher de Perthes to M. Chalet is also cited.

— Éolites et autres silex taillés. (Ibid., 113-125.) Criticism of the views in M. Rutot's *Coup d'œil sur l'état des connaissances relatives aux industries de la pierre, à l'exclusion du néolithique, en 1903*.

Vauvillé (O.) Sépultures néolithiques de Montigny-l'Engrain, Aisne. (Ibid., 151-154, 3 figs.) Presents additional data concerning the neolithic graves (covered way) of Montigny-l'Engrain previously described in 1887.

— Poteries néolithiques d'Erondele, Somme. (Ibid., 154.) Adds to item of 1891 concerning the pottery (14 different varieties of ornamentation) from a neolithic "station" at Erondele.

Vire (A.) Grotte préhistorique de Lacave (Lot), époque de Solutré. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1905, XVI, 411-429, 18 figs.) Describes briefly the topography, geological strata and condition, implements, etc., of stone (flints, pebbles), bone and horn objects (arrows, spearheads, etc., harpoons, needles, engravings on horn, etc., ornaments (shell, stone, teeth, bone), fauna (not extensive), osseous human remains (rare). The Solutrean "station" of Lacave is the highest and most eastern yet discovered in the valley of the Dordogne, and marked by the purity and homogeneity of implements, fauna, etc.

Zaborowski (S.) Contribution à l'anthropologie physique de la Sicile énéolithique. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, v^e s., VI, 196-199.) Résumés the article of Giuffrida-Ruggeri (see *American Anthropologist*, 1905, N. S., VII, 336) on the human remains of the caves of Isnello and Chiusilla, near Cefalu, on the north coast of Sicily, belonging to the so-called "eneolithic" age. These Sicilian skulls resemble the ancient Egyptian in several respects.

— Le commerce et les noms de l'ambre, anciennement. (R. de l'f.c. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, xv, 204-208.) In the neolithic age the use of amber was spread from the Vistula almost to the Black sea, and straying to Switzerland, but not in Italy at this epoch.

The principal commercial route for amber was the Elbe; another was the Vistula. Italy received its prehistoric amber from the Baltic in exchange for metal (gold, bronze). The ancient Assyrian term for "amber" signifies "saffron that attracts"; Greek *electron*, was transferred from the name given to a composite metal of similar color; Latin *succinum* signified "resin"; the old Teutonic *glasum* (our glass is cognate) refers to its "shining" qualities, — the German *Bernstein* "inflammable stone," is a recent manufacture; the Russian *jantare* is borrowed from Lithuanian (cf. Tchermiss *jandar*, "glass"). In Finnish, as in Teutonic *amber* and *glass* are related by name. Z. considers that the Borussi imposed themselves upon a Finnish substrate.

Zahler (H.) Rätsel aus Münchenbuchsee, Kanton Bern. (Schw. A. f. Volksk., Zurich, 1905, IX, 81-111, 187-210.) Lists, with explanatory and comparative notes, 445 riddles obtained from the pupils of the secondary schools of Münchenbuchsee in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, in the winter of 1898-99.

AFRICA

Anthony (R.) et Hazard (R.) Notes sur la myologie d'un négro de l'Oubangui. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1905, XVI, 445-456, 4 figs.) Treats of the musculature of a negro of the Ubangi, who died in France in 1903, from sleeping sickness. There was present a greater (than in white) development of the muscles in the transverse direction and at the same time a shortening in the longitudinal (perhaps an individual character), — the subject was powerful rather than agile. The muscles were a deeper red than seen usually in the white man, and the subcutaneous fat a more pronounced golden yellow.

Avelot (R.) La musique chez les Pahouins, les Ba-kalai, les Eshira, les Iweia et les Ba-Vili. (Ibid., 287-293, 11 figs.) Describes the tom-toms, several sorts of stringed instruments (possibly borrowed from the Mpongwé), horn, proto-marimba, musical bow, etc., of the Pahouins; the *kongo* (mouth-bow) and fetish-trumpet of the Baka-lai; the *bomo*, etc.

Bertholon (L.) Note sur le nom de "Maures." (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, v^e s., VI, 141-145.) Argues

that *Maure* (our *Moor*), from Greek *μαῦρος* "black," referred originally to the dark population of northern Africa at the time of the Berber immigration,—from such application it has come to be applied geographically to all the inhabitants of a certain region. In the discussion Atgier points out that while, outside the cities, in Algeria, the tent Arab or Bedouin is never called "Maure," his wife is styled "Mauresque," so that the proverb or jest runs "*Arabe au féminin fait mauresque*."

— Note sur le nom de Ibères, Berbères, et Africains. (Ibid., 145-149.) Argues that the names *Africain* and *Berber* are synonymous and date from the time of the *Phrygian* invasion—*barbaricus* and *phrygius* signified the same. In the discussion M. Atgier maintains that both *Iber* and *Berber* go back to the Libyan root *ber*, "black."

Capitan (L.) Étude d'une série de pièces recueillies par M. Amélineau dans les tombeaux très archaïques d'Abydos. (R. de l'Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, xv, 209-212, 11 fgs.) Describes flint knives, scrapers, arrow-heads, etc., found by M. Amélineau in the prehistoric tombs of Abydos, some of which are of curious forms, and others (hyalin quartz) of fine workmanship. The nature of certain arrow-heads suggests that the ancient Egyptians may have employed poisoned barbs.

Capitan (L.) et **Cayeux** (M.) Étude pétrographique des matières employées pour la fabrication des vases en pierre préhistoriques égyptiens. (Ibid., 96-100.) Describes briefly 15 different sorts of hard rock used by the ancient Egyptians for the manufacture of stone vessels—syenite, diorite, gabbro, epidiorite, granite, porphyrite, leptynite, serpentine, etc.

Carus (P.) The Queen of Sheba according to the tradition of Axum. (Open Ct., Chicago, 1905, xix, 31-34.) Cites from Littmann's *Bibliotheca Abessinica*, Vol. I, the Tigré legend (a local tradition of Axum) of the Queen of Sheba, who goes to Solomon to be cured of an ass's heel, caused by the blood of a dragon. The story refers to the ark of Mary preserved at Axum.

— The history and significance of the Rosetta stone. (Ibid., 89-91.) Based on Budge's recent work on this subject.

Decorse (J.) Le tatouage, les mutilations ethniques et la parure chez les popula-

tions du Sudan. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1905, xvi, 129-147, 14 fgs.) Discusses tattooing of several sorts, ethnic deformations and mutilations (cranial, dental, aural, nasal, labial, circumcision, and ornaments (necklaces, bracelets, wristlets, anklets, etc.) among the Sudanese negroes. There are two distinct types of tattooing, one reminiscent of combat, the other ornamental (the faces of the women do not rival those of the men, but their body and limbs often do so). Real cranial deformation is rare. Filing the teeth is common. The pierced ear-lobe bears all kinds of "ornaments." Lip-plugs abound. Finger-rings (a mark of the idle) are rare.

— La chasse et l'agriculture chez les populations du Sudan. (Ibid., 456-475, 6 fgs.) According to Dr D. the negro of the Soudan hunts for food, not for sport. Except in the case of the elephant and the hippopotamus, hunting is rather a quest after the young in nests and lairs—trapping and snaring are also in vogue, even the children trap birds, etc., those of the Chari especially. The effect of a hunting condition of existence is noted,—there is a continual tension of the senses. All negro agronomy is dominated by the habitat. The negro is practically at one with the face of nature; he is not its master, as is man in agricultural Europe. The imperfection is not all due to natural laziness. Clearing land has been a difficult task. He has often reached the maximum to be obtained with the means at hand. To improve negro agriculture, one needs, not to attack the methods of cultivation, but to modify the cultivated products. Better seeds or better useful plants would mean more than better machinery of cultivation.

Fishberg (M.) Beiträge zur physischen Anthropologie der nordafrikanischen Juden. (Z. f. Demogr. u. Stat. d. Juden, Berlin, 1905, I, Sdabr., pp. 4.) Gives, with tables of measurements, the results of the investigation (in the summer of 1905) of 606 Jewish boys (5 to 16 years) from Tunis, Algiers, and Constantine (head-measurements, color), and of 46 native adult Jews from Morocco, Algiers, and Tunis, together with 31 emigrants from these regions measured at New York. The children of N. African Jews furnish in proportion about one-sixth as many blonds as those of European Jews. In the N. African Jews the dark

type is purer. The former are also much more dolichocephalic; likewise longer and narrower nosed.

Frobenius (L.) Bericht aus Dima. (Z. f. Ethnol., Berlin, 1905, XXXVII, 767-770.) Calls attention to the "culture islands" (fine wooden ware, weaving, etc.), increase in length of bows indicating north to south influence. F. finds two types, the old central-African of the primitive forest (men clothed, women almost naked; use bow only; no circumcision; maternal uncle succession and children; village-heads only; old palm-leaf tobacco-pipe), and the later South African of the southern steppe (men little clothed, women more; lance more common than bow; circumcision; son inherits; germs of "king"; water-pipe for hemp). The Kassai pile-dwelling is specially interesting.

Hotchkiss (W. R.) A glance into Central Africa. (So. Wkmm., Hampton, Va., 1905, XXXIV, 488-493, 5 fgs.) Contains notes on the Mkamba.

Huguet (J.) Le pays de Laghouat. (R. de l'Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, xv, 185-203, 6 fgs.) Historical sketch and description of Laghouat, the "capital" of southern Algeria. At the epoch of Arab invasion the Laghouat region was occupied by tribes belonging to the great Berber confederation of the Magr' Aoua. It had several Roman appellations. The tomb of a celebrated marabout, Aïssa, is here. Laghouat was concerned in the movement of Abd el Kader. The indigenous population is composed of Arabs and Mzabite Berbers. The sedentary Arabs are represented by the Ksunans, the nomad by the Larbâa.

Leprince (M.) Notes sur les Mancagnes ou Brames. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1905, xvi, 57-65.) Treats briefly of physical characters (stature av. 1.65 m.), dress and ornament, tattooing (done in adult age; not as caste-sign), dwellings (Portuguese influence), religion (fetichistic; oppose Islam, Catholicism, etc.), marriage, funerals (differ from neighboring peoples), social organization (chief; no slavery), justice (chiefs aided by fetish-men), dances (mimic war; lascivious women's dance). The numerals 1-20 are given.

Loyson (É. H.) Glimpses of Islam in Egypt. Open Ct., Chicago, 1905, XIX, 418-437, 8 fgs.) Reprint of selected portions from Mme. Loyson's book *Through the Lands of Islam*. Notes

on the *fellahs*, a shiek of Assuan, the people of the desert, etc.

Macalister (A.), **Myers** (C. S.), *et al* Anthropometric investigations among the native troops of the Egyptian army. (Rep. Brit. Ass. Adv. Sci., Lond., 1904 [1905], LXXIV, 339-340.) Brief report on anthropometric data (measurements of 1,005 fellahin) of 1901-1902. Coptic population is shown to be more variable than Mohammedan. Modern population of Qena province, as compared with ancient Naqada, suggests that "the homogeneity of the Upper Egyptians has not been seriously disturbed during the last 7,000 years." No evidence of correlation between stature and cephalic index, or the infiltration of a taller race into Egypt.

Monteil (C.) Considérations générales sur le nombre et la numération chez les Mandés. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1905, xvi, 485-502.) Discusses the numerical system of the Mandés of French West Africa, particularly the numbers 1-10, whose etymology, etc., is indicated. All the Mandé dialects have a quinary system, — 6 is new point of departure: in Malinké the number-names still recall those of the five fingers.

Myers (C. S.) The variability of modern and ancient peoples. (Rep. Brit. Ass. Adv. Sci., Lond., 1904 [1905] LXXIV, 718. Author states that his Egyptian anthropometric investigations lend no support to the theory that "modern peoples deviate more widely than ancient peoples from their respective means." Modern and ancient peoples living under like conditions of country and climate differ little in variability.

Passarge (S.) Das Okawangosumpfland und seine Bewohner. (Z. f. Ethnol., Berlin, 1905, XXXVII, 649-716, 46 fgs.) Treats of the inhabitants of the marsh lands of the Okavango, — Batawana or Bároa, Bamangwato, Bakalahari, Baknitsi, Massábia, Makálaka, Mambukúshu, Makúba, Matete - Mahura, Batanka, numbering altogether some 25,000, — their history (chiefs, etc.), anthropological characters (Bushmen and negroes are easily distinguished, *métis* are lighter than the negro; the purest negro-type occurs in the Kwando-Zambesi tribes; the Bechuanas are a mixture of negroes with Hottentots and Bushmen), language (the speech of Bushmen and Bantu is absolutely different; Bechuana serves as a means of communica-

tion between several peoples), settlement and cultural relations (in the marshland itself permanent settlements are lacking, in the transitional territory the division into one town and numerous villages is important politically and socially), culture - possessions (clothing and ornament, weapons, houses and implements, — with some detail, — commons and water-vessels, musical instruments, — with the Bushmen the musical bow is the hunting bow itself, — drawings and paintings of the Bushmen, agriculture and cattle-breeding, the dog, hunting and fishing devices, food), trade, social relations, manners and customs, political conditions. Vocabularies of Susûbia and Ssekuba (pp. 715-716).

Schweinfurth (G.) Ueber die steinzeitlichen Forschungen in Oberägypten. (Ibid., 622-624, 4 fgs.) Describes certain unexplained stone artifacts of the paleolithic age from "stations" near Thebes.

Siger (C.) Blancs et noirs. (Mercure de France, Paris, 1905, LVII, 543-550.) General discussion of the African question. The soul of the black is evolving, but "false humanity" on the part of Europeans leads him to infer feebleness. According to S. the beginning of philosophic wisdom, for white and black alike, lies in the respect for and consciousness of power.

Verneau (R.) Note sur quelques crânes du 2^e territoire militaire de l'Afrique occidentale française. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1905, XVI, 41-56, 6 fgs.) Describes with tables of measurements 4 Lobi, 2 Bobo, and 1 Tiefo skulls (all but one male) from French West Africa. The Lobis are not a homogeneous group. Mandingo influence has, apparently, made itself felt earlier among the Bobos than among the Lobis. The cephalic index of the latter ranges in the 4 skulls 65.95-78.02.

Vicente do Sacramento (J.) Apontamentos para a lingua macua. (Bol. Soc. de Geogr. de Lisboa, 1904, XXII, 329-338, 361-366; XXIII, 1905, 40-52, 125-131, 187-196, 263-272, 300-306.) Grammatical sketch of the Macua language of Mozambique, with extensive vocabulary ca. 2500 words. The terms for the genital organs are used for abuse and insult. Counting is treated with some detail (pp. 125-129). The conjugation of the verb *ôthuca*, 'to anchor,' occupies pages 40-49.

ASIA

Albers (A. C.) Modern India. (Open Ct., Chicago, 1905, XIX, 588-603, 657-681, 20 fgs.) Treats of Hindu character, women (no girlhood), ceremonies (investiture of boy with sacred thread, bride-choosing, marriage ceremony, mourning), begging, religion and worship (Kali, Durga, Jaganat, Benares and its temples), caste, the *stupa* at Sarnath (where the enlightened Gautama delivered his first sermon), Buddha-Gaya (the Buddhist Mecca, where is the sacred Bo-tree), the Bhutanese, etc. Miss A. is head of a girls' school in India.

Assmy (—) Eine Reise von Peking durch China und das tibetanische Grenzgebiet nach Birma. (Z. f. Ethnol. Berlin, 1905, XXXVII, 481-500, 9 fgs.) Describes journey in 1906 from Peking across China into Tibet. Contains some notes, on the peoples, etc., of the regions visited.

Bezold (C.) Syrisch und Aethiopisch. (A. f. Religsw., Lpzg., 1905, VIII, 286-304.) Notes on literature of 1903-1904 relating to Syrian and Ethiopian philology, mythology, religion, etc. Particularly valuable are works of Dussaud in Syrian mythology, Budge's translation of Pallasui's *Historia Lausiaca* (320 A. D.).

Buckley (E.) The Japanese as peers of Western peoples. (Amer. J. Sociol., Chicago, 1905, XI, 326-335.) Treats of physical characteristics, skill and industry, invention and science, philosophy, art, moral faculty, religion. B. concludes that there can be no "yellow peril" in the case of Japan, "only an honorable rivalry, profitable alike to yellow and white." Japanese art (both fine and decorative), which has won world-recognition, "is an exclusively Mongolianproduct."

Buddhist and Christian gospels. (Open Ct., Chicago, 1905, XIX, 538-546.) Résumés the work done by A. J. Edmunds in comparative religion. His pamphlet on *Buddhist and Christian Gospels* was published in a second edition in 1904. Many interesting parallels are adduced.

Buffet (E. P.) A Buddhist in Jewry. (Ibid., 622-630.) Cites parallels to the philosophy of Gotama from the book of Ecclesiastes.

Carus (P.) Assyrian poems on the immortality of the soul. (Ibid., 107-110,

2 fgs.) Cites poem concerning the visit of the gods to a dying man, a prayer for an Assyrian king, etc.

— The Ainus. (Ibid., 163-177, 13 fgs.) Brief account of author's visit to the Ainu at the St Louis Exposition. Also extracts from Prof. Starr's recent book, *The Ainu Group at the St Louis Exposition*, on the bear-festival, etc.

— Zoroaster's contribution to Christianity. (Ibid., 409-417, 1 fg.) Refers to the coming of the *magi* (Matth. II, 1 and the Arabic *Gospel of the Infancy*), King Cyrus (Is. XIV, 2), the Persian influence in the Apocrypha, the Persian doctrine of Ahuramazda and Angra-mainyu, Mithraism, etc., and find in Persia the anticipation of the "new faith that was to develop its full bloom in Christianity."

— Moral tales of the treatise on response and retribution. (Ibid., 547-562, 604-621, 14 fgs.) Gives translations of short stories with pictures by Chinese artists. See *Suzuki*.

Dodge (A. P.) The Bahai revelation. (Ibid., 56-63.) Criticises a previous article by Dr Carus on the new religious movement of the followers of Beha Ullah, "the blessed perfection," as he is usually called by believers in the Orient, — the devotees are known as Babists.

Évolution de l'idée religieuse dans l'Inde. (R. de l'Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, xv, 101-104.) Critical review and résumé of André de Panigau's recent book, *Les temps héroïques*, in which the view is mistakenly set forth that India was the cradle of all human mythology, and the *mater gentium*.

Ghosen el Howie (Mrs) Excavations at Sidon. (Amer. Antiq., Chicago, 1905, xxvii, 223-225.) Notes on the remains of the temple of the Phenician god Eshmun. Inscriptions (possibly charms) were found on the hidden sides of the stones.

de Gourmont (J.) L'idée du retour éternel dans les religions de l'Inde. (Mercure de France, Paris, 1905, lvii, 338-356.) Author shows that the hypothesis of "the eternal recurrence of things," figuring so much in Nietzsche, — existing also in the so-called "platonian year" of German folk-lore, — goes back originally to the religions and philosophers of India; belongs with their cosmogonic ideas.

Hawkins (C. J.) Excavations and the Bible. (Open Ct., Chicago, 1905, xix,

1-7.) Cites evidence to show that Israel was not an isolated nation, but absorbed much from the vast old-world civilization preceding her.

Herbertson (F. D.) Agricultural villages in the higher Himalayas. (Geogr. Teacher, Lond., 1905, iii, 23-27, 2 fgs.) Treats briefly of villages in the Panj or upper Oxus valley described by Olufsen in his recently published *Through the Unknown Pamir*, the method of irrigation, etc. In crossing streams the *gupsar* corresponding to the Mesopotamian inflated skin is in use.

ten Kate (H.) Neue Mitteilungen über die blauen Geburtsflecken. (Z. f. Ethnol., Berlin, 1905, xxxvii, 756-758.) Notes occurrence in Tamil and Singhalese children in Ceylon, and cites item of Javanese folk-lore concerning *toh*, or skin-spot. The Singhalese name is *upan happe*, "birth spot." Ten K. reports that Ceylonese children, boys especially, have little of those child-like charms of face, etc., found in so many children of other colored races. Both in the Singhalese and Tamil adults the author noticed frequently a sort of *pseudostupor*. Ten Kate also finds the Dravidian to resemble strongly the Australian type.

Kohler (W.) Die Schlüssel des Petrus. Versuch einer religionsgeschichtlichen Erklärung von Matth. 16, 18, 19. (A. f. Religsw., Lpzg., 1905, viii, 214-243.) K. concludes that this famous passage of the New Testament is not a *λογιον κυριακόν*, nor something taken over particularly from Judaism to Christianity, but a transference from the antique world, — Mithraism is perhaps responsible for a good deal.

Latham (H. L.) The views of Shinto revival scholars regarding ethics. (Open Ct., Chicago, 1905, xix, 100, 106.) Cites extracts from Japanese scholars of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries concerning Chinese ethics, the Mikado, example and precept, offenses, punishment and rewards, fear of the gods, etc.

von Luschan (F.) Ueber alte Porträt darstellungen aus Sendschirli. (Z. f. Ethnol., Berlin, 1905, xxxvii, 624-625.) Discusses briefly the four heads from one of the large reliefs dug up at Sendschirli in 1888 — they belong ca. 1300-1400 B. C. Von L. holds that the large nose is pre-Semitic, not Semitic, and that the old Asia Minor skull closely resembles the so-called "Alpine type" — the Al-

- pine race came from Asia Minor, according to von L.
- Marquand** (A.) The palace at Nippur not Mycenaean but Hellenistic. (Amer. Antiq., Chicago, 1905, XXVII, 163-165.) Reprinted from the *Amer. Jour. Archeol.*, Jan.-Mar., 1905.
- Masterman** (E. W. G.) Explorations in the Dead Sea valley. (Ibid., 249-258, 3 figs.) Reprinted from the *Biblical World*. Gives brief account of Costigan (1855), Molyneux (1847), and Lynch (1848) expeditions.
- Nöldeke** (T.) Mutter Erde und Verwandtes bei den Semiten. (A. f. Religsw., Lpzg., 1905, VIII, 161-166.) Cites examples of the Semitic concept of earth as "mother of all," "mother of all living," etc. Also the Semitic correlation of terms for "seed," *sperma*, offspring, e. g., the roots *z-r* and *dru*.
- Offord** (J.) The biblical Nisroch and the Assyrian and Babylonian Nusku. (Amer. Antiq., Chicago, 1905, XXVII, 127-128.) Nusku was an important deity reported as worshiped by Sennacherib (II Kgs. XIX. 37), as "Nisroch, his god." The identification is doubted by some.
- Oppert** (G.) Die Gottheiten der Indier (Z. f. Ethnol., Berlin, 1905, XXXVII, 501-513, 717-754.) Treats of the cult. of the aborigines of India (the highest spirit, in Tamil Aiyanaṛs; in Canarese, Ayyappa; the Dravidian Ellamma; the black goddess Kalamma or Kālī; Māriyammai or Māri; Visaharī and Manasā, etc.). According to O. "on the whole the basal character of the Grāmadevatā has remained unchanged, although Brahmans, Buddhists, Mohammedans and Christians have come in contact with it." Grāmadevatā ("village deity"), a Sanskrit long-word, is the usual name for the local god.
- Phelps** (M. H.) A representative Hindu. (Open Ct., Chicago, 1905, XIX, 438-439.) An account of Hon. P. Ramanathan, solicitor-general of Ceylon, now visiting America.
- Proctor** (H.) Alphabetic origins. (Amer. Antiq., Chicago, 1905, XXVII, 128-130.) Résumés recent articles of Petrie and Pitcher—the first considers that the Phœnician alphabet is of non-hieroglyphic origin, the second believes that "alphabetic characters owe their form to arbitrary invention." P. thinks that the *names* were adopted from the sacred Hebrew square alphabet, which may be "the very character in which the Decalogue was written on the Two Tables of Stone by the 'Finger of God.'"
- The Bible and the Syrian archeology. (Ibid., 197-199.) Résumés part of V. Ermoni's pamphlet *La Bible et l'Archéologie Assyrienne*, treating of Adon, Baal, Shemesh, etc. J. Offord adds (199-200) some notes on Syrian places mentioned in the Tel-el-Amarna tablets, etc.
- Roux** (P.) La prostituée japonaise au Tonkin. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, v^e s., VI, 203-210.) Treats of methods of recruiting, distribution, somatology, psychology, pathology, of the Japanese prostitute in Tonkin. Pauperism here, as elsewhere, lies at the basis of prostitution. The prostitutes are of ages from 14 to 30 (majority *ca.* 18), are small and not well built or well proportioned (the parts adjoining the genital system are prominent). They can all read and write and are not at all devoid of sentiment, are very loyal to their native country. Venereal diseases are very common. Even in the midst of their vicious profession these women preserve something of virtue—"the lotus, with roots in the mud, can produce beautiful flowers" (Japanese).
- Note ethnographique sur les peuplades du Haut-Tonkin, iv^e territoire militaire. (Ibid., 155-156.) Treats of the Ounis, Pulas, Thāi or Thō (physical characters, intellect, religion and funeral rites, family, marriage, etc., foods and drinks, houses, industries, art, ornament), Niāns, Nhūngs, Māns or Yaos, Meos of Upper Tonkin (fourth military district) numbering in all some 36,000,—the Thāi, Niāns, Māns, and Meos each count between 7000 and 8000. The written languages of the Ounis and Niāns employ Chinese characters. Several of the tribes write and speak Chinese. The Thāis average 1.60 m. in height and 53 k. in weight. They are intelligent, courageous, honest, frank and good-natured. Although the Thai language is Siamese spoken and written, the Thāis use Chinese characters in this region. The Thāis are agriculturists and the arts are in a rudimentary state (pottery, e. g., comes from China or Annam). The Niāns and Nhūngs are shorter than the Thāis. The dress of the Meos and Māns is very curious. Both of these peoples burn the forest for planting.
- Schwally** (F.) Alte semitische Religion im allgemeinen, israelitische und jüdische

Religion. (A. f. Religsw., Lpzg., 1905, VIII, 275-285.) Notes on literature of 1905 relating to ancient Semitic religion in general, religion of Israel, Judaism, — works of Curtiss, Lagrange, Torge, Matthes, Moulton, Dussaud, Sarre, Samter, Zimmern, Winckler, Nickel, Müller, Jeremias, Delitzsch, Budde, Hoffmann, Marti, Westphal, Bohn, Erbt, Meinhold, Kurtz, Lincke, Böhme, Bousset, Güdemann, Volz, Böklen, et al. are cited, besides periodical literature.

Sternberg (L.) Die Religion der Giliaken. (Ibid., 244-274, 456-473.) This excellent article treats of cosmogonic conceptions, ideas about animals (especially bear and killer whale), deities (particularly gentile gods), the bear-feast and the ritual procedures accompanying the killing of a bear, evil-spirits and shamanism, the fate of the soul. The Giliak is an animist, and for him man, the best known and most understood of all beings, is naturally the prototype, — every visible thing is merely a form in which hides a god, — a man. The religion of the Giliaks is a composite of pantheism, animal-cult, fetishism, demonism, polytheism, etc., on a common substrate of anthropomorphism.

Suzuki (T.) and **Carus** (P.) A religious book of China. (Open Ct., Chicago, 1905, XIX, 477-493.) Translation, with introduction and notes, of the *T'ai Shang Kan Ying P'ien*, or "The Treatise of the Exalted One on Response and Retribution," a work of Taoist piety and ethics (consisting of an introduction, moral injunctions, description of evil-doers and their penalty, sayings from various sources, conclusion).

Velde (—) Eine Sammlung altchinesischer Hieb- und Stichwaffen. (Z. f. Ethnol., Berlin, 1905, XXXVII, 78-5786.) Brief account of the collection of old Chinese weapons (lances, halberds, swords, daggers, battle-axes, blunt weapons of various sorts, "birds' claws," crescents, two-handed swords, etc.) in the Museum für Völkerkunde, — obtained in Peking in 1898-1900. There are many fanciful forms of swords. The handles indicate the small size of the hands of the Chinese.

Virchow (H.) Weitere Mitteilungen über Füsse von Chinesinnen. (Ibid., 546-568, 4 pl., 2 fgs.) Treats of the plaster-cast of foot of a thirty-year old woman (foot bound from sixth year), and X-ray pictures of the feet of two

adult women and a girl of 10 years, the Chinese shoe, etc. V. styles the Chinese foot *pes equino-varo-calcaneus*. The Manchu and Hakka women and the women of fisher-peoples do not bind the feet.

Voiron (S.) Chez les Babis. (Mercure de France, Paris, 1905, LVIII, 523.) Describes a visit some three years ago to Abbas Effendi and to Abu-Chirazi, a celebrated theologian, who explained the teachings of Beha 'ollah, who gave new life to Babism.

Warren (W. W.) Newest light on our oldest mother country. (Open Ct., Chicago, 1905, XIX, 568-572.) Discusses Aryan origins and particularly Bâl Gangâdhar Tilak's recent work, *The Arctic Home in the Vedas*, in which the theory is put forth that "the ancestors of the Vedic Rishis lived in an Arctic home, in interglacial times." W. had advanced in his *Paradise Found* the view that the cradle of the human race was at the north pole.

Zaborowski (S.) Les Lolos et les populations du sud de la Chine d'après les ouvrages chinois. (R. de l'Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1905, xv, 86-95, 4 fgs.) Based on photographs of the Lolos of Kien-Chang by M. François and translations by M. Beauvais of Chinese works on the indigenes of Yunnan. Z. considers the Lolo physical type "sub-Caucasic," related rather to the peoples of Assam, Burma, etc., than the Tibetan. The Lolos burn their dead and are monogamous. The old Chinese records describe them as they are to-day, the mass of the population of this region having long been Lolo. The Lolos form a solid block even now. Valuable data are contained in the Chinese documents.

INDONESIA, AUSTRALASIA, POLYNESIA

Igorotes, The. (Open Ct., Chicago, 1905, XIX, 113-122, 13 fgs.) Brief general description. Based on government information.

Klaatsch (H.) Reisebericht aus Sydney. (Z. f. Ethnol., Berlin, 1905, XXXVII, 772-781.) Describes travels in Australia Sept. 27, 1904, to Feb. 17, 1905, and gives account of the mummy of old "King Narcha" from the Boenje country, which K. obtained at much trouble and expense. Another mummy and 45 crania (30 had also most of the other

bones) are among the remains secured by the author. From kitchen-middens many primitive flints ("eoliths") were obtained, — some tribes have such rude artefacts still beside polished axes, the origin of which is doubtful. Dr K.'s visit to Australia has been rich in material and ethnic data.

Negritos, The, viewed as pygmies. (Amer. Antiq., Chicago, 1905, xxvii, 130-131, 1 fig.) Extract from Jenks' Report.

Pösch (R.) Ueber den Hausbau der Jabinleute an der Ostküste von Deutsch-Neuguinea. (Z. f. Ethnol., Berlin, 1905, xxxvii, 514-518, 4 figs.) Describes the construction of the ordinary house and the two-story *lum* (bachelor house; or assembly house) of the Jabin of Simbang in eastern German New Guinea. Houses are on piles, even on dry ground. The walls are adorned with figures of fishes and snakes; human and animal figures in relief and painted. Jabin house-building has some analogies with Malayan, — the view of von Luschan as to the relation between Malay and Melanesian house-building is confirmed.

Schellong (O.) Weitere Mitteilungen über die Papuas (Jabin) der Gegend des Finschhafens in Nordost Neu-Guinea, Kaiserwilhelmsland. (Ibid., 602-618.) Gives data additional to those recorded in 10 previous publications, concerning hair and hair-dressing (cutting, or shaving), boring of nasal septum (with pinna of sago-palm), sense of smell (predilection for pleasing odors), language (multiplicity of dialects often seemingly unrelated), trade (private; auction-markets), industries (special places for manufacture of nets, spears, etc.), children ("good" and well-behaved), politeness (sometimes covers deceit), tobacco, betel-chewing, property, theft, fishing and fish-weirs, bird-catching, meal-time (one big meal toward evening), food, use of coco-palm and products, diseases, burial, mourning, treatment of widow, etc.

Seurat (L. G.) Les engins de pêche des anciens Paumotu. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1905, xvi, 297-307, 17 figs.) Describes hooks for bonito, sharks, murenae, attachment of line to hooks, manufacture of shell hooks, canoes and their outfit, implements, etc., in use formerly among the inhabitants of Paumotu (Low Archip.). European manufac-

tures have now driven out almost entirely the ancient native devices.

— Les maræ des îles orientales de l'archipel des Tuamotu. (Ibid., 475-484, 5 figs.) Describes the *maræ*, or altars, of the ancient natives of the islands of Niuhi or Fakalina (at Tahitini, Katipa) and Fagatau (at Ramapohia). There are also *maræ* on the island of Napuka, but none on Pukapuka. These *maræ* are numerous and each family has its own. They differ in type from those of Temoe and Marutea, in the southeast of the archipelago. The principal part of the *maræ* is an oblong construction of piled stones.

Thomas (N. W.) Ueber Kulturkreise in Australien. (Z. f. Ethnol., Berlin, 1905, xxxvii, 759-767, 2 figs.) Criticises the conclusions of Dr Gräbner (See *American Anthropologist*, 1905, N. S., vii, 720) with respect to culture areas in Australia, arguing for a bringing together of all data concerning the chief characters of aboriginal culture rather than the imperfect consideration of a large number of characters. T. points out that Roth, Spencer and Gillen deal with territory outside Gräbner's so-called "West Papuan culture area." The change from maternal to paternal succession is not due to Papuan influence. Distribution of canoes, knocking out of teeth, etc., are discussed. Descent is overestimated.

AMERICA

Adam (L.) Grammaire occawai. (J. Soc. d. Amér. de Paris, 1905, N. S., ii, 209-240.) Second section treating of the verb and its modifications. The expressions "*i-kis-ma-puia*," "he kissed him," and "*danki-ma-puia-i pona*," "he thanked him," indicate the introduction of English words via the missionary.

Avery (F. F.) Suggested changes in Indian schools. (So. Wknn., Hampton, Va., 1905, xxxiv, 378-384.) Advocates substitution of district for reservation schools, extension of day schools. etc.

Barnard (W. C.) A few rare specimens. (Amer. Antiq., Chicago, 1905, xxvii, 225-226.) Brief descriptions of a cliff-dweller's stone pipe from Phoenix, Ariz.; a green granite "medicine cup," from Bee creek on the Cherokee reservation, Ind. Ty.; a stone mortar from Osage

river, Mo.; and a white flint spearhead from near Seneca, Mo.

Benedict (J. D.) Normal schools for teachers of Indians. (So. Wkmn., Hampton, Va., 1905, XXXIV, 518-522.) According to author "the greatest need of Indian education to-day is a corps of teachers trained to understand Indian life," and all that this means.

Boas (F.) The mythologies of the Indians. (Intern. Quart., N. Y., 1905, XII, 157-173.) Illustrates historical development of mythology by citation and discussion of the Tlingit tale of the adventures of Nanak (i. e., the Russian explorer and trader Baranoff, 1801), and of a sun-myth of the Comox Indians. The elements of a complex myth "appear in endless combinations, partly in the tales of the tribe that owns the myth, partly in those of its neighbors." As to geographical distribution, "there has been liberal exchange all over the northern half of the continent," and "a certain amount of interchange between the Old World and the New." First efforts at explanation must be directed toward an interpretation of the reasons leading to borrowing, and to the modification of mythological material by assimilation.

— Anthropometry of central California. (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., 1905, XVII, 347-380, 9 pl.) Treats material collected by Dr R. B. Dixon in 1899-1900 and by Mr V. K. Chesnut in 1892-1893. Measurements are given of 216 individuals (Maidu 60, Hat Creek and Pit River 8, Paiute 1, Pomo 28, Yuki-Pomo, 2, Yuki 48, Wintun 2, Yokuts 1, Wintun-Yuki 1, Wylackie 2, half-breeds 12, Maidu half-breeds, 18, Pit River half-breeds 4, Pomo half-breeds 12, Yuki half-breeds 9, Wintun half-breeds 5, miscellaneous 3). The Yuki differ in type from all the neighboring tribes, being short (av. of males 1590 mm.), longer headed (av. ceph. ind., 77.5), with narrow and low faces. This type is also found among the Maidu of the foot hills (but disappears farther to N. and E.) and to a less extent among the Pomo. Among the Pomo and toward the interior a type (av. stat. of males 1680; ceph. ind., 83; av. width of face, 149) prevails a tribe resembling that of the Indians of the Nevada-Utah plains. The Pit River Indians are excessively short-headed (possibly due to head flattening). Dr B. suggests that the Yuki type may be related

to the short-statured long-headed type of the ancient inhabitants of Sta Barbara island. A rapid reduction of the Indian population is in process.

Borba (T. M.) Caingang deluge legend. (J. Amer. Folk-Lore, Boston, 1905, XVIII, 223-225.) Accounts for westward course of rivers, origin of monkeys, tigers, tapirs, ant-eaters, song and dance, size of feet of Indians, etc. English text of a legend published originally in Portuguese in the *Revista do Museu Paulista*, 1902.

Conard (Lætitia M.) A visit to Quinault Indian graves. (Open Ct., Chicago, 1905, XIX, 737-744, 5 fgs.) Describes graves of Quinault and Quets Indians of Washington state, visited in 1902. They are houses of the dead rather than graves, and "the profuseness with which the graves are furnished with articles of luxury and use is quite in contrast with the meager furnishings of the houses of these Indians, which must be seriously diminished when a member of a household dies." Traces of old Indian customs still survive.

Curtis (W. E.) Education and morals among the Navajos and Pueblos. (Amer. Antiq., Chicago, 1905, XXVII, 259-264.) Reprinted from the *Chicago Record-Herald* for Aug. 12, 1905. Discusses the effect of education, — "the morals of the Pueblo Indians have always been high, but they were higher before the whites came." According to C. J. Crandall, superintendent of the Indian school at Santa Fé, "the Navajos are much brighter and more ambitious than any other Indians and the Apaches are next to them."

Diguet (L.) Anciennes sépultures indigènes de la Basse-Californie méridionale. (J. Soc. d. Amér. de Paris, 1905, N. S. II, 329-333, 2 fgs.) Gives an account of author's examination of two funerary grottos or shelters at El Pescadero, near Cape Pulmo, southern California, their contents (7 skeletons, bone implements, etc.). In a cave near Santiago were found a woman's "apron," some wooden implements and objects; besides the human remains. These burials belonged probably to the Indians known as Pericus.

Dorsey (G. A.) Caddo customs of childhood. (J. Amer. Folk-Lore, Boston, 1905, XVIII, 226-228.) Treats of customs to protect new-born child (sun-blessing, fire-blessing, etc.) and the in-

- fant up to two years. Also the "teaching" of the child by grandmother or some old person when eight or ten, — child's preparation for dangers of travel to the other world.
- Doxson** (C.) An Indian as a mechanic. (So. Wkmn., Hampton, Va., 1905, xxxiv, 503-505.) Relates experiences of author, an Onondaga, now a member of the labor union and one of the highest paid machinists in the shop.
- Fehlinger** (H.) Das Einwanderungsproblem in den Vereinigten Staaten. (A. f. Rassen- u. Ges.-Biol., Berlin, 1905, II, 413-423.) Discusses statistics of Report of the Commissioner of Immigration for 1904 and of the Twelfth Census. The effects of "good times" and "bad times" in the U. S. is marked less so than that of corresponding conditions in Europe. The most important change in the last decade is the drift of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe, instead of from the north and northwest. The most frequent intermarriages are those between born Americans and immigrants from English Canada.
- Fletcher** (A. C.) Preparation of Indians for citizenship. (So. Wkmn., Hampton, Va., 1905, xxxiv, 425-428.) There is "ample proof of the capacity of the Indian to become an enlightened citizen of the United States." The "agency system" and the reservation have not taught the Indian the real duties of citizenship or made the most of him for it. Schools and the establishment of the Indian court of offenses have brought about good results.
- France** (J. J.) Study and prevention of tuberculosis among colored people of Virginia. (Ibid., 494-498.) Discusses statistics; argues that the negro's greater susceptibility to tuberculosis, like that of white women as compared with the white men, is largely due to urban indoor labor, insufficient food, scant clothing, etc. Manchester, Va., is alone in reporting a higher death rate from tuberculosis for whites (3.30 per thousand) than blacks (2.20).
- Golder** (F. A.) Aleutian stories. (J. Amer. Folk-Lore, Boston, 1905, xviii, 215-222.) English texts of 5 tales: The sad woman, the woman who was fond of intestines, the man and woman who became sea-otters, a sea-otter story, the brother and sister who became hair-seals.
- Hamy** (E.-T.) Deux pierres d'éclair (pedras de corisco), de l'État de Minas Geraës, Brésil. (J. Soc. d. Amér. de Paris, 1905, N. S., II, 323-325, 1 fig.) Describes two "thunder stones," — flint hatchets of the old Indians of Minas Geraës, found in digging a ditch at Los Tranqueros. Native superstition attributes to them an origin from lightning and thunder.
- Hrdlička** (A.) Diseases of the Indians, more especially of the southwest United States and northern Mexico. (Washington Med., Ann., 1905, IV, 372-394.) Résumés data to be published in a forthcoming Bulletin of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Based on the author's personal observations during 6 expeditions, 1898-1905, among 38 groups or tribes of Indians, with the addition of facts from the reports, 1904-1905, of agency school physicians, etc., relating to 102 localities, and ca. 125,000 Indians (including some mixed bloods). Dr H. finds that, "on the whole, the health of the Southwestern and North Mexican uncivilized Indians is superior to that of the whites living in larger communities." The most unfavorable regions for the Indian are, at present, in the north, parts of Wisconsin, the Dakotas and Montana. Many interesting facts are given in this valuable paper concerning numerous diseases. Dr H. does not think pre-Columbian syphilis proved. Also, "in all probability, the proportion of the several main varieties of tuberculosis is not much if any larger among the Indians as a whole than it is among the poorer classes of whites as a whole." In the discussion Drs Lamb, Kober, Johnson, Morgan, and Gen. Forwood took part, and added facts from their own observations.
- La Flesche** (F.) The past life of the plains Indians. (So. Wkmn., Hampton, Va., 1905, xxxiv, 587-594.) Treats of agriculture, buffalo-hunt and preparations for it, the "surround," preparation of meat and hides, harvesting, making bows, arrows, lances (teaching boys) and other weapons, etc. Describes one phase of Omaha life in the past.
- de La Grasserie** (R.) Renseignements sur les noms de parenté dans plusieurs langues américaines. (J. Soc. d. Amér. de Paris, 1905, N. S., II, 333-338.) Cites names of relationship in several Salishan languages (Skqómic, Bilqula, Stl'àtl Emch, Shushwap, Kalispelm), with comments. These names refer to sex of relation spoken of, respective age

of two relations, degree of relationship, sex of intermediary relations, indication of whether intermediary relations are dead or living, relationship or alliance, sex of relation speaking.

Lapham (Julia A.) A glimpse at maps of the northwest territory. (Amer. Antiq., Chicago, 1905, XXVII, 121-126.) Notes on maps of 1670-71, 1681 (Marquette), 1684-8 (Franqueline), 1696, 1679, 1752, 1770, 1791, 1832, 1835, 1836. These maps are valuable for the sites and names of Indian settlements, rivers, lakes, etc., and the variants in spelling.

Lehmann (W.) Les peintures Mixteco-Zapotèques et quelques documents apparentés. (J. Soc. d. Amér. de Paris, 1905, N. S., II, 241-280.) Lists with description, historical sketch, bibliographic references, the group of picture-writings dominated by the *Codex Borgia* and influenced by Zapotec culture (*Codex Borgia*, *Codex Vaticanus B.*, *Codex Cospi*; *Codex Féjerváry-Mayer*, *Codex Landa*; No. 20 of the Aubin collection) and picture-writing of Oaxaca, including Mixtec (*Codex Becker No. 1*, *Codex Columbinus*, *Codex Becker No. 2*, *Lienzo de Zacatepec*, *Lienzo de Amoltepec*, *Lienzo Vischer No. 1*, *Codex Yancuitan*), Zapotec (*Codex Vindebonensis*, *Codex Nuttall*, *Codex Bodleianus*, *Codex Selden No. 1*, *Codex Waecker-Gotter*, *Codex Selden No. 2*, *Dorenberg Fragment*, *Codex Dehesa*, *Codex Baranda*, Map of Tehuantepec, *Lienzo de Huilotepec*, *Lienzo de Guevea*, *Lienzo de Santa Maria Chimalapa*, *Codex Alvarado*, *Lienzo de Petapa*), Cuicatec (*Codex Porfirio Diaz*, *Codex Fernandez Leal*, *Mazatec* (*Lienzo Seler I*), *Chochopopoca* (*Lienzo Seler II*), *Codex of Santa Catarina Texupan*, *Annals of Quecholac*), *Chinantec* (*Survey of Xochitpec*, *Survey of Muagnia*), — 35 Mss. in all.

von Luschan (F.) Ueber ein Os supratympanicum beim Menschen. (Z. f. Ethnol., Berlin, 1905, XXXVII, 625-626.) Note on a well-marked occurrence of the *spina supra meatum* (Bezold) as a small independent bone in the skull of a Peruvian mummy from Puno.

Miller (K.) Surplus negro women. (So. Wknn., Hampton, Va., 1905, XXXIV, 522-528.) In the U. S. negro women exceed men by 54,347 (or 13 per 1000). In 15 cities (of more than 20,000

negroes) the female excess is 59,091 (making the ratio of women to men 118 to 100). In Chicago negro men exceed women in numbers. In Atlanta the ratio of women to men is 145 to 100. Training for domestic service is one solution of the problem.

Newton (E. E.) Impressions of the Navahos. (Ibid., 600-615.) Notes on experiences, etc., of wife of a school physician. The Navaho makes a good physical impression, is deeply superstitious, tenacious in adherence to the established order of things, an inveterate gambler, is hippophile and philocanine, is an excellent artisan, and possesses intelligence of a good order. His future lies in the education of his character.

Peet (S. D.) Stone relics in California. (Amer. Antiq., Chicago, 1905, XXVII, 169-176, 3 fgs.) Based chiefly on Holmes, *Anthropological Studies in California* (Rep. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1900). Refers also to Mercer's *Exploration of Durham Cave in 1893* (Publ. Univ. of Penn., 1897). In the California province art in stone is practically uniform at all points. Variations in local resources account largely for differences existing.

Rivet (—) Les indiens Colorados. Récit de voyage et étude ethnologique. (J. Soc. d. Amér. de Paris, 1905, N. S., II, 177-208, 5 pl., 1 fig.) Treats of visit to the Colorado Indians of western Ecuador in 1903. Dress and ornament, body-painting (red and black, applied with finger), mutilations (facial depilation, nose-piercing, cranial deformation), dwellings and furniture, sugar-cane press, *marimba*, agriculture, food and drink, hunting and fishing, position of woman (neither servant nor slave), family life, marriage, alcoholism (abuse of *népi*), death and burial, religion, "governor" (religious and civil authority lacking), visit of Quito priest, Indian character (he has not yet been made a slave with low and miserable soul). The Colorado is not idle *per se*, and he is intelligent, and about his only vice is drunkenness. Twenty years ago the Colorados numbered more than 700; to-day 350, and alcoholism and small-pox are killing them off.

Schenk (A.) Note sur un crâne humain ancien trouvé au Tennessee, près James-Town, États-Unis. (R. de l'Éc. d'Anthrop. de Paris, 1905, xv, 156-162, 3 fgs.) Describes, with measurements,

- an ancient Indian skull, found (with some flints and fragments of rude pottery) at a depth of 5 feet below a bed of ashes and animal bones in a cave near Jamestown, Tennessee, and presented to the Anthropological Museum of Lausanne in 1880. The cephalic index is 78.73. S. thinks the skull belongs with the "mound builders."
- Seler** (E.) Photographie eines hervorragenden Stückes aus dem mexikanischen Altertume. (Z. f. Ethnol., Berlin, 1905, xxxvii, 527-536, 12 fgs.) Describes a female head of jadeite, with hair interwoven with snakes. S. considers it to represent Xochiquetzal.
- Solberg** (O.) Ueber Gebräuche der Mittelmesa-Hopi (Moqui) bei Namengebung, Heirat und Tod. (Ibid., 626-636.) Treats of the ceremonial cleansing of the child and the name-giving (the ceremony lasts from an hour to an hour and a half); marriage and ceremonies connected therewith (usually 40 days); death and burial, etc., from observations in the pueblos of Mishongnovi and Shipaulovi of the Tusayan (Moqui, or Hopi) stock.
- Stoddard** (H. L.) Phallic symbols in America. (Amer. Antiq., Chicago, 1905, xxvii, 281-294, 8 fgs.) General discussion of the correlation of the solstitial and phallic symbols of America, to those found in Asia, Europe, and Africa. Reference is made to the "Yoni symbol" from Menard's mound, the altar at Copan, an idol from Nicaragua, etc. Author finds in America "Babylonian sun-dial and Teraphims."
- Stone age collection.** (Narrag. Libr. Ass. Bull., Peace Dale, R. I., 1905, No. 2, 37-40, 7 pl.) Brief account of two flint scrapers from Mildenhall (Suffolk, England; a flint spearpoint from Wisconsin; a rubbing-stone from Antrim, Ireland; six obsidian "razors" from Honduras; flint knife, gouge, and scraper from Denmark; a small collection of fine chalcedony and varying flint arrowpoints from the beach at Santa Barbara, Cal.; an Australian spalling tool of hard flint mounted in asphalt and a glass arrowhead made with it; two flint objects of uncertain use from California.
- Superstitions of the Indians.** (Amer. Antiq., Chicago, 1905, xxvii, 132-136.) Reprinted from the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* for July 22, 1900. Gives items of superstition from the Catarina Indians concerning Monequanish, "the enchanted land," an upland region in the San Pedro Martin range of Lower California. Also items of superstition relating to Taquitz peak in S. California from the San Jacintos and Sabobas.
- Thorndike** (T. W.) A plea for the establishment of a commercial game and fur preserve in the Northwest. (Rep. Intern. Geogr. Congr., Wash., 1904, viii, 870-891.) Contains at pages 884-885 notes on the Indians (ca. 15,000) of "the north country," or "muskeg region," south of Hudson Bay. The admixture of white blood is very large, and the "breeds" outnumber the full-bloods, — the whites are mainly Scotch, with some French Canadians. The future welfare of the Indians depends on the preservation of the fur. The Canadian preservation system is superior to the American, but what is wanted everywhere, for Indians, animals, land, is not reservation but preservation.
- Thouar** (A.) En el país del cacho. (An. de Instr. Prim., Montevideo, 1905, ii, 883-889, 3 fgs.) Treats of the Acre region of Brazil, — an india-rubber country. Refers briefly to the Araonas and Tacanas. Translated from the French.
- Upham** (W.) Mounds built by the Sioux in Minnesota. (Amer. Antiq., Chicago, 1905, xxvii, 217-223.) Cites evidence (from Capt J. Carver, etc.) that the mounds on Dayton's bluff, in the eastern portion (Mounds Park) of the city of St Paul, were built for sepulture by the Sioux, partly in Carver's time (less than 150 years ago) and partly much earlier. Other mounds in Minnesota may also have been made by the Sioux (e. g., at Red Wing).
- Wake** (C. S.) Asiatic ideas among the American Indians. (Ibid., 153-162, 189-196.) By reference to ideas in Mazdaism, Mithraism, etc. (the "Great Medicine" of the Indians "answers somewhat to Mithra"; Persian *fravashiism* agrees with American Indian totemism; Arapaho myths have content resembling Oriental, especially Mithraic legends; American Indian "mystery" has analogies with Oriental), author seeks to establish "contact between American and Asiatic ideas," but not successfully.
- Williamson** (G.) Superstitions from Louisiana. (J. Amer. Folk-Lore, Boston, 1905, xviii, 229-230.) Enumerates 35 items, chiefly from negro informants, concerning good and bad luck, etc.